Extracts From Official Records Which Throw Light on Many Questions Whose Solution Has Been Wanting.

The battery's last fight was over; and it was, as the event proved, the last fight of any part of the Army of Northern Virginia, except the slight engagement the next morning, when the army attempted to break through the cordon of enemies blocking every road at Appemattex. Their last shot had been fir ed by this company, that had seen and done duty on every battle-field of that army, from Manassas to the end. As compared with the great battles of the war, this fight was, of course, only a small affair; but the wonder was, and

The citations from official reports given above show that Custer's and Devins' divisions of Federal cavalry were present and engaged, and other force was near by, if not participating, General Pendle-ton's report, written soon after the sur-render, states his personal knowledge of the almost defenceless condition of that column of artillery, and his statement emphasises the absence of infantry. Cus-ter's assertion, on the other hand, of two divisions of infantry, is necessarily only his estimate of the force that repulsed his first attacks. It is an estimate only more amazing, as coming from an ex-perienced officer, than the fact of his failure to capture everything before him. Perhaps the estimate is the explanation Perhaps the estimate is the expanation of the failure. His assertion, however, is contradicted by the knowledge and recollection, so far as known of every Confederate soldier on that field. From all information now obtainable there were less ithan four hundred muskets and cavalry defending that train; and the cavalry, the remnants of Gary's brigade, did not arrive on the field till the guns were being withdrawn, having galloped up from the rear on hearing the fir-

The last shot was fired, and, it is believed, that the second piece was the last gun, of all that escaped, to get away from that perilous field. The piece had not gone a hundred yards when it stalled in a ditch, from which the broken-down team, aided by frantic tugging of cannoneers at the wheels, could not drag out the wheels. Bullets were flying thick, and between the piece and the enemy was only that thin line of men, who were keeping them back. By hard work the piece was started and joined the others in the road, all four guns saved. And then began a night march, the memory of which is like a confused dream. Forward and on, but whither and to

It is impossible now to give the impres It is impossible now to give the impressions, pure and simple, or the recollections of that night, untinged with the subsequent knowledge of what the morrow had in store for us. Forward and on, walking sometimes in sleep, holding on to tail of gun or wagon, as is the belief and assertion of some who belteve they remember the fact. Tired-out drivers urged on poor, jaded beasts, ready to drop with fatigue, hunger and thirst, but seemingly kept up to their work by shi ing the feeling that those guns must be saved, while conscious of danger threatening from the rear, that might at any moment materialize in shots and at any moment materialize in shots and

at any moment materialize in shots and saber strokes of charging squadrons. The soldier obeying orders has no right to think for himself, but everybody could see that this march was a retreat, get-ting away with all possible haste from at enemy, and without moves of defence an enemy, and without power of defence should be overtake or head off the col-umn. It was clearly apparent to the understanding of the appropriate umn. It was clearly apparent to the understanding of the simplest private that the attack that evening had been a complete surprise; that the enemy had appeared when and where no one expected him. If so, they might be all over the face of the earth, and we might stumble on them or they on us at any moment. Nobody knew how long that thin line behind us, more foreforn than that in Gubert Gaul's great picture, had kept or Gilbert Gaul's great picture, had kept or And, where was the infantry? There was evidently something very seriously wrong when a train of artillery like this was left without support to shift for itself. been necessary to retire before superior force, but always with some degree of order, and with the cheering sight or sound of infantry near by, in sound of infantry near by, in whose company there was such a comforting feeling of safety and security. The whole campaign of the previous year had been such a retiring, from the Rapidan to Petersburg. But this was not retiring. It was sheer retreat, with no infantry on that road, nor had we seen any body of that road, nor had a we see that them for days. Sheer retreat, with signs that different batteries were saving themselves if they could; that they were even contemplating loss of some of their gans and material to get off with the rest, "Save the brass guns first," had been the order that evening, when trying to get away from that field, and the team of the second piece, happening to be the first under harness, was hitched to one of the brass pieces, which were hurried out. leaving the other two guns to repell the last advance of the enemy, "Seven miles to Lynchburg," was the information given some time during the night by the countryman, hanging on

his gate, Or was it seventeen or seventy miles to some other burg? For it was a familiar fact that on a march a geo-graphical question might bring informa-tion of any number of miles to or from any known or unknown locality. It is the impression of some of those marchers that night that nobody knew where we weary enough for the traversing of all Southside Virginia. The very haltings seemed evidence of ignorance of the and on, through the dark hours, tired teams and men were urged on by the thred and impatient officers. "Hurry up that team; pull their heads out of the water and drive on, blank you." "Blank you back again; but suppose you come and pull them yourself, if you think you can," retorted a sergeant, who was learn ing how hard and obstinately famished beasts can bury their noses in water, and who would not take cuss words from a staff officer. It was simply and merely running away from an enemy, because of funning away from an element, because of no chance of present defence against him; trying to save those guns and re-join the main body of the army. As to the expectations of what the morrow's fate might be, no man can now speak with certainty of his hopes or forebodings. Almost certainly, though, nobody anticipated the actual result, except possibly a few officers, to whom had come rumors of the negotiations pending the last two days. Towards morning Lieutenant John Nimmo, in command of the battery, hoarsely whispered to one of the ser-grants, under injunction of secrecy, that the army would probably surrender tha

pany still trudging on the road between Appomattox and somewhere else, prob-ably Lynchburg, and the rising sun has ably Lynchours, and the raing sun has seldom looked down on a group of men and animals more completely wearied out. After sunrise the battery was countermarched on this road, probably on orders to come back and meet the army should it succeed in forcing its way out, as was atterned. The result of that atternet is attempted. The result of that attempt is known to everybody. In the absence of official reports it is impossible to state exactly the orders received from General Lee. Their effect and the alternative of inability to rejoin the army were dis-closed in a scene that ended the com-pany's service; a scene that baffles description, but whose memory will ever

remain with every man then present.

The catastrophe and the end had come What that meant we know now better than could be realized under the stunning sensations of such a calamity. So

overwhelming were the emotions excited by it, that even the weariness and hunger of the last day and week were forgotten, and the exhaustion of physical forces was replaced by something like the energy of despair, when orders were given to destroy the battery. Moving off into a field, intersected with guilles and ravines, the guns were spiked, dismounted and buried, and the carriages cut to pieces; a piece of work that was thoroughly and completely done, in soldlerly fashion, by the sturdy arms that a leiched hammers and axes that morning Those guns, if found by the enemy, should Those guns, if found by the enemy, should be useless to them. Limber chests, trails and wheels were chopped and split into small kindling wood, with a grudging feeling that the enemy might find and

use it to warm them and cook their ra-tions. The harness was cut to pieces, and the horses turned loose: And this was the end; or rather the end was learned when the company was mustered, the roll called, and the commanding officer—his voice choked with emotion—announced that orders had been received to destroy the battery and dis-band the company if found impossible to rejoin the army. The order informed the company that they were free to accept terms of surrender and go home, or else to make their way to North Carolina and

join Johnston's army.

The company disbanded, and the army to be surrendered! Announcement of end of the world would hardly have been received with more amazement and consternation. Tear bedewed eyes and husky voices betrayed emotions that strong men could not repress. The orderly sergeant, isioackadar, could scarcely get through the roll-call, and could not find voice, or forgot, to give the command to break ranks, and this last order to the company was given by Sergeant Mc-Creery. It a good and satisfying record, that at that last roll-call every man was present or satisfactorily counted for, with possibly two or three exceptions.
Disbanded and free, with the sky above

and earth beneath, and every man with untrammelled ilberty to go whither he pleased; to help himself to a horse, or to anything eise ing. was common prop-erty, after the few remaining rations were shared from the wagon; free from roll-calls and obedience to somebody else's orders, and, above all, free to decide overy man for himself, individually—the question of further warfare or peace. Truly, a momentons question for men who had been so long obeying orders. There were numbers of men in that company who had served from the very con mencement of the war. From a sense of duty, and from free choice, they had gone into the army, sacrificing personal freedom and everything for the cause. Their motives were the same as thos of General Lee, and in their humble sphere they had tried to do their duty,

relying on him for leadership.

Few men of that company, or of that army, had fought for love of fighting or for the glory of war, or even from mere hate of the enemy. At any and all times they would gladly have echoed Lee's wish that those people would only go home and let us alone. With such motives and under such leaderchip, but one result had ever been contemplated; it would have been a kind of treason to expect any other conclusion than final victory. But here was the end of the company and the army, and what should they do? No officers, no command, but free choice for every man to act on his own sense of right and duty. Never, probably, was there a more curious council of war than that held by members of the second de-

tachment, and presumably by other de

tachments or messes, consulting together as to what they should do. A detachment of private soldiers, abto consider and advise for themselves, whether the war was ended, and what they should do. Stationing a man in the road to watch for and surrender to th der the trees, and the situation was sumtion it was pretty unanimously decided that the surrender of Lee's army meant the end of the war, rendering futile the hope of further resistance, as Johnston's

surrender must soon follow.

The only thing to do was to go home or at any rate to get away as soon a possible from that dangerous region, is order to avoid a trip to the prison camp at Point Lookout. Some few members of the company deciding that they were "in for the war." And that it was not for them to judge when it was over, did make way to North Carolina to join John-It was a matter of individual lindgment as to the end of the war. The large majority judged that it was over, and made their way home or to the north side of Jimes river as quickly as pos-sible, where in some safety they could learn the actual state of affairs, and whether the army was really surrendered. The farewells were spoken, and the party broke up into groups, making their way to the river. With a record of which

to the river. With a record of which they have reason to be proud, the war service of the First company of Richmond Howitzers was closed and has passed into history with that of the army of which it was a part.

It may be necessary for the information of some readers to add that there were three companies of the Howitzers. The second and third companies were with the main body of the army, and were surrendered at Appomattox. ___

A Chair of Journalism.

A Chair of Journalism.

The Senate consenittee has reported favorably the bill to establish a chair of journalism at the State University, and the indications are that it will pass both Houses, says the Kansas City Star.

Not a little opposition to this department has been manifested by the press of the state, an opposition, it may be hinted, based on a misunderstanding of the alms and pretensions of the undertaking.

It has been a popular theory that the greatest editors of the country graduated from the rural printing office, and that the only competent and reliable editor rises from the case.

To a very appreciable extent this was true only competent and incertain instances may be true to-day; but it would be a queer state of affairs if the art of newspaper publishing, which has been so wonderfully developed within the past half century, should make no progress in the preparation for the editorial chair. For while one "printer's devil" may develop into a Greeley, there are a great many thousand who do not.

The purposes of a chair of journalism have been it would seem, wilfully misunderstood. A diploma from a medical college is a guarantee that a man has fitted himself in a measure to practice medicine, but it does not argue that it gives him the confidence, the ability and the public assurance which can come only with professional experience. The young man comes out of the law school presumably qualified to go into a law office, but it is usually many years before he commands the confidence of the reopensibility involving ripe legal experience.

So it is in journalism. Experience is

ence.
So it is in journalism. Experience is an absolute necessity, either in the netropolitan journal or the country printing office. But how much better equipped is a man to enter upon that experience if his mind has been prepared and trained in the right direction. This is the object of all schools of journalism and the only object. It bears the relation to a newspaper office that a preparatory school hears to a college, it gives the student a sound basis for good afterwork.

Anything that tends to educate a man for a special department facilitates his tisefulness in that department. The press is the greatest power in modern civilization; the more reason, therefore, that it should be in the hands of well-halanced, well-principled and educated men.

A school of journalism should tend in educating its pupils in the literary direction, as well as giving them sucif practical insight as possible to develop in their minds the appreciation of the lottiest mission of the press as a public benefactor in the truest sense. So it is in journalism. Experience is

sion of the press as a public behevactor in the truest sense.

The newspaper efficiency is not impaired, but rather strengthened, if the hundreds of young men who turn to the profession of journalism have been trained to feel the responsibilities of their calling. This is perhaps the most important duty devolving upon the chair of journalism. A course of literary preparation, highly ensential in this age, must accompany it. Natural fitness and practical experience will do fitness.

TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

THE RICHMOND BALL TEAM WILL REPORT AT THE LEXINGTON.

Manager Wells Will Take the Hustlers Ou for Practice To-Morrow Afternoon-Improvements at the Park.

When the "fans" or rooters return to their accustomed haunts out at the West-End Park a very much changed state of affairs from what existed last year will meet their eyes. The grounds have been side by a new fence, which is about seven feet higher than the old fence, and along the left-field side of the grounds the fence has been moved back forty-five feet.

This additional ground, with the in rease in the height of the fence, will make a home run a very hard thing to be secured by the batter. The grand stand has been extended forty-eight feet glong the Main-street side of the grounds. The ticket office and entrance will be at at the western end of the stand, while the the western end of the stand, while to at the western end of the stand, while the exit of the crowd after the game will be greatly facilitated by a large stairway at the eastern end of the stand, which will open on Vine street. The carriages will find their entrance at the extreme western end of the grounds, where a driveway of fifteen feet has been railed off for them. This driveway extends across and has its exit at the northern edge of the field. By this arrangement the careid, and when the driveway is filled n

rounded by a stout fence, probably of harbed wire, and no person outside of the players, the umpire and two managers often the view of the occupants of the lower bleacheries was entirely obstructed by the crowd that surged upon the field. Not even the press man will be seen flitting here and there with his pencil and pad, and that all-important expression

on his face.
The players' dressing room will be at the northern edge of the grand stand, and when the season is well opened and the warm weather comes the players will dress at the grounds. The seats in the grand stand are this year provided with

backs, which will add much to the comfort of the spectators.

A new feature at the grounds this year will be the gong by which the game will be called. One tap will be the signal for the grounds to be opened, two taps will send the visiting team to the field for practice, the home team in turn will fol

Ouring the game the home team will use the side of the field last year used by the visitors while not in the field. Nothing that can tend to the comfort of the crowd and the general improvement of the game will be neglected by the manage-

All of the players of the Richmond Club and to-morrow afternoon they will be taken out to the park by Manager Wells for their first preliminary practice. Should the park not be in condition the men will find some neighboring lot, where they will loss the ball around. Seven of the men will arrive here together direct from Cincinnati; Allen will come from Springfield Ohio; Dinsmere from Pittsburg, and Gitson from Greenville, S. C. Kain and Fester, of course, will be on hand Gib-

For the present the city to-day.

For the present the men will stop at the Lexington Hotel, but there is no doubt out that Manager Wells will soon move is Hustlers into permanent quarters near

he park. Practice will be indulged in regularly very morning and afternoon until the of the National League. The contracts of the men do not go into effect until the opening of the season on the 15th, and until that time the expense of their board be borne by the management.

All the men have been measured for their uniforms, and they will be here in time for the opening of the game. In the preliminary games three and four pitchers will be used in

hances on any of the men catching cold in their arms. Every precaution will be sed to guard against colds during the first days of practice, as one contracted at the first of the season will often disable a man for the entire year's work.

In speaking of his team Manager Wells said. "I have a team of youngsters and I consider them a fair team of ball players. They are good hitters and fast fielders, and while I make no boasts I can safely say that my Hustlers will give a

THE TIMES DOCTOR.

Games vs. Gymnastics-The Woman Who Laughs-Useful Hings.

An authority on physical culture, in cor paring games and gymnastics, comes to the conclusion that while we may give pupils gymnastics entirely to the exclusion of games with good effect on their bodily development, it is certain that games practiced constantly without the souting effects from suitable symnastic exercise, will be decidedly harmful. Gym-nastics train inhibition and the expectant nastics train inhibition and the expectant attention. Hence the latter are most useful in preparing one to act quickly in case of energency and to train the judgment, while gymnastics trepare one to think calmly, intelligently and philosophically with steady purpose, the whole body being in censelous harmony with the mind.

The mind is concentrated in symnastics on the muscles. There is, in other words, a co-ordination. In play often the impulses are vague and erratic, and if originally there is an idea the attention is apt to be diverted from it.

apt to be diverted from it. . THE WOMAN WHO LAUGHS. The Rural New Yorker says for a good, every-day household angel give us a wo-man who laughs. Their biscuit may not be always just right, and she may occa-sicnally burn her bread and forget to re-place dislocated buttons, but for solid confort all day and every day she is a paragon. Home is not a battle-field, nor life one long, unending row. The trick of always seeing the bright side, or, if the matter has no bright side, of shining up the dark one, is a very important faculty, one of the things no woman should be without. We are not all born with the surshine in our hearts, as the Irish pret tily phrase it, but we can cultivate a cheerful sense of humor if we only try.

CARE OF THE COMPLEXION. I should perhaps have placed this at the head of to-day's column on "Health and Hygiene" as a balt for you to read all the suggestions I am quotieg:

Soap is undesirable for daily use on the face. Its purpose is to remove dirt or obstinate secretions. Warm water, to which a few drops of ammonia may be added, is preferable to cold alone. Aiways dry the face most carefully, especially the lips, when there is any dency to chapping. In fact, avoid ting the lips or any place which shows signs of roughness or eczema of the skin. After exposure to the cold or wind, especially from the luxury of out-door skat-ing or sleighing, coasting or bicycling, use a little cold cream or camphor ice; let it remain a few minutes and then remove with a soft handkerchief. You will find this more cooling and decolorizing than any other method. Warm water will also any other method. Warm water will also act better than cold in toning down the excessive glow. No girl should, however, object to the ruddy hues of health. The coming man now knows enough to prefer them to the pale thits of over-refinement

Diphtheria—Two to four days; some-times five, six and seven days. The in-fection may take place at any time in the course of the disease. Typesta Fever—Twelve to fourteen days, but not infrequently it is less. As the dis-ease is usually introduced into the sys-tem by food and drink, it is not carried front one person to another, but several front one person to another, but several may get it from the same source. Con-taminated water and milk is the usual

cause.

Epidemic Influenza, or Grippe-From a few hours to three or four days. It generally strikes suddenly and without warning. A patient may carry infection throughout the whole course of the dis-

Measles-The incubation period is usual Measles—The incubation period is usually short. It is counted from the date of the eruption, which decides the disease.

Mumps—Usually rather long, from one to two weeks, and the chances of infection diminish daffy.

Rubcola, Rotheln or German Measles—A long incubation period, and its infectivity diminishes in a day or two after the rash disappears.

the rash disappears.

Variola or Small-Pex-One to three days. Varicella or Chicken Pox-Slightly longr than small-pox. Scarlet Fever-Two to ten days, the average being from three to five. It may be only three hours. The greatest danger

It should have been stated in the beginning that by "period of incubation" is meant the interval between exposure to a disease and its first appearantce.

of infection is during the "peeling" stage Wheoping Cough-Five days to two

HINTS PROM OTHER SOURCES. Properly conducted lung exercise will ald digestion, increase the desire for food, improve nutrition, increase the weight, add to the vital force and length-

on life.

The bicycle is a useful, pleasant, healthful and very practicable way of getting regular exercise, which helps to make an active brain and an able body. Every exercise should have a definite aim, and be localized so that its action be Every part of the body should be exer-

turn, and having regard to physiological functions-not any one part in excess of another.

All exercise, while directed to the development of strength, should be kept well within the vital capacity of the in-dividual. SANITAS.

A VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT. The Testimonial to the Popular Imperial

Quartette of Richmond, To-morrow night the Grand Vaudeville Entertainment given at the Mozart as a testimony to Richmond's popular as a testimony to Richmond's popular Imeprial Quartette takes place. The sale of seats has been very large and an immense crowd will be on hand to witness the bill of attractions prepared by Mr. Horace F. Smith, under whose management the event has been placed.

Mr. Smith's ability as a stage manager was so thoroughly attested at the recent magnificently successful Times' Charity Entertainment that a smooth performance may be expected. Here is what you will hear and see:

1. March—"Liberty Bell" (Sousa), Richmond Howitzers' Band.

2. Duet—(Selected), Miss Minnie Clark and Mr. Wooldridge.

ard Mr. Wooldridge.
3. A Sketch in Pantomine and Port Crayon, entitled the "Mysterious Visit-or." Monsieur Carnot (Mr. H. F. Smith), or." Monsieur Carnot (Mr. H. F. Smith), an artist engaged in climbing the ladder of fame, arrives at his "den" from a reception, where he has been fortunate enough to have been invited, and proceeds to divest himself of the glamour of the ideal and employ his talents in making sketches of various veretables, etc., to be used in illustrating a New Seed Catalogue; Weary Walker (Mr. W. Mac. Jones), a life member of "The Sons of Rest," arrives and entertains himself by adding sundry decorations (1) to the outline drawings of Monsieur, Under this head follows the transformation of the Turnip, Apple and Potato; "The Japanese Manguel"; Discovered; Pertrait work; Finals.

4. Recital—(Selected), Judge F. R. Farrar.

Far.
Baritone Solo - "The Scapegrace" (Mattel), Mr. Thurston Cardoza.
Recital - "Zingarella, the Wild Gypsy Girl of Spain," Miss H. Maurice Nelson.
Fancy Bleydle Riding - Mr. J. T. Tem-

8. Plantation Song—"A High Ole Time (Thompson), Imperial Quartette (Messrs rancisco, Jeter, Burton and Wooldige). 9. Chair Balancing-Prof. Anton Schat-

zei. 19. Guitar Solo-Mr. Sam'l Crowder. 11. Cornet Imitation-Mr. J. Clint Bur ton. 12. Character Song—"The Dago," Mr. Richard A. Wooldridge. 13. Old Man Specialty—Mr. F. Harry

5. An Interview-Mr. Lewis Hazen (Mr. H. F. Smith), a Boston newspaper correspondent visiting Alabama in search of interesting matter relating to Southern ("hefo' de wah." He meets with "Uncle Daniel" (Mr. Polk Miller) and "Uncle Daniel" (Mr. Polk Miller) and has an interview in which many "pointers" are given him by said Uncle Daniel. A new phase of the question is presented—A Story in Verse (by Col. Will S. Hays, of Louisville, Ky.), the Missip-py Sawyer." A Song—"The Scene, Like its Real Counterpart, Fades into Darkness."

15. Irish Specialty—Mr. W. F. Reddy. 17. Tenor Solo—Capt. Frank Cunning-ham.

ham.

Programme to conclude with "A Special Session of the Lime Kiln Club"—Mr.
Polk Miller as "Bro. Gardner." president;
Mr. H. T. Francisco, as "Shindig Watkins," treasurer; Mr. F. Harry Jeter, as
"Givadam Johnson," sécretary.
Songs, choruses, dances, stories and
the celebrated "Darktown Orchestra."

ACTING CHARADES,

Imprompta Entertsinments That Re-

quire Ingenuity in Preparing. Charades are an ever inspiring thought to the hostess who has guests on her hands. Through winter evenings, when the candles are lighted at 5 o'clock, something entertaining must be done. Thea-

the candles are lighted at 5 o'clock, something entertaining must be done. Theatres are not accessible in all cases and large social affairs fall far apart.

The smart women of New York and Boston have begun a series of elaborate charades, or tableau vivants.

The essence of enjoyment in charades comes from the impromptu affair. These, where the contents of the closet, kitchen and pantry are called into requisition; where an ironly blanket and feather duster serve for the war habiliments of an Apache chieftain, the carving knife for an Italian stiletto, and the dining table cloth for a ball room train; these conditions handled by a party with active minds and vivid fancies make an evening which, though as primitive and as guileless as the Puritans could wish, is productive of more genuine joility than a host of stately functions.

No stage settings are needed. Folding doors are the best curtains. If these were omitted in the architecture of the drawing room a curtain hastily swung across serves as well.

If charades are to be used in pantemine, a brighter effect is obtained to give each syllable in a separate act, instead of several tableaux at the same time.

Proverbs can be used as effectively as words, mey should be presented in one scene, and the brightest one selected. "Money makes the mare go" is an easy one. Here colons are tarown at a rocking horse, or bags marked "money" tied over its saddle.

The following proverbs can be easily cotten up:

"Fine feathers make fine birds."

"Too many cooks spoil the broth."

The following proverbs can be easily gotten up;
"Fine feathers make fine birds."
"Too many cooks spoil the broth."
"It never rains but it pours."
"Hunger is the best sauce."
For charades of one word "Mis (s) chief calls for the ubdultous blanket and dister. A pretty young girl in the first art and an Indian chief in the second, give an easy solution to the audience.
Other words readily represented are: Wedlock, dramatic, petiticoat, bandage, wardrebe, cribbage, chanticleer, Galveston, ingratiate, misunderstand.
Acting charades are the kind that give scope to wit and spontanetty. Instead of a word being represented by tableaux, the character of each syllable is acted in a way that entertains the guests in the happiest fashion. Two people with ready tongues can make a comedy or coaring farce of the affair. Their object is to use the syllable an often as advisable in conversation and with little emphasis, i have seen the word bed lum' presented in this fashion by bright brains antil there wasn't a dry eye in the audience from hearty laughter.—New York Telegram.

and possible invalidism.

INCURATIVE PERIODS OF INPECTIVE DISEASES.

I insert these for the benefit of mothers and others who have the care of children; Greek—feed language.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE CLOSING QUUTATIONS OF MONEY.

Offerings and Sales at the Richmond Tobacco Exchange_luternal Revenue Collections_Foreign Advices.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Stocks opened somewhat irregular, a pressure to sell being noted in the Grangers and Raliways generally, owing to lower cables from London. The weakness was shortived, however, and soon after 11 o clock the trading became animated, and under a good inquiry for both accounts, prices moved up rapidly. There was a material increase in outside orders, and commission firms felt more confident than of late. The demand was well distributed, and even the chronic bears were compelled at the close to confess that the market looked better than at any time for a year or so past. Some of the big bears changed their position on the market, and their purchases had considerable to do with the improvement in General Electric, Missouri Pacific and Jersey Central. The rise from the lowest point of the day was ½ to 3½ per cent. Jersey Central rose ½, Lackawanna 2½. Delaware and Hudson 18, Reading 14, New England 12, General Electric 2, Manhattan 12, Louisville and Nashville 1, Northwestern 14, St. Paul 1. Missouri Pacific 28, Lend 14, and Pacific Mail 14. Chicago Gas and Sugar rather lagged, the former being influenced by rumors of a reduction in the dividend due April 1st next. General Electric was in demand on the reported agreement with the Westinghouse people. Speculation closed buoyant, with prices at or near the top of the week. Transactions footed up 147,105 shares, an unusually heavy total for a half holiday. Next changes showed gains of ¼ to 2% per cent., Missouri Pacific and Jersey Central leading. The bond market was unusually heavy total for a half holiday of the day and soo for demand, posted rates, Money on call 2622, per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 45,653, per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 45,654, per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers bills at 4578,6488 for sixty days and 480 for demand, posted rates, 4894,7460; commercial bills, 4874,04574.

Treasury Balances—Coin, \$87,965,000; currency, 860,100,000. NEW YORK, March 23.-Stocks open-

Treasury Balances-Coin, \$87,965,000; currency, \$69,100,000;

STOCK QUOTATIONS. Closing Bids American Cotton Oil. Closing Bids
American Cotton Oil preferred 711/2673
American Sugar Refinerles pref d. 181
American Tobacca American Tobacco preferred...... American Tobacco preferred...... Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.... Baltimore and Ohio.... Lake Shore
Leuisville and Nashville
Louisville and Nashville
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago
Manhattan Consolidated
Memphis and Charleston
Michigan Central Mobile and Ohio.
N.sh., Chattanooga and St. Louis...
United States Cordage.
United States Cordage preferred.... Jersey Central.

York Central.

York and New England.

Jok and Western preferred.

hern Pacific.

nern Pacific preferred. western preferred..... l'exas Pacific... Wabash preferred.
Wertern Union.
Wheeling and Lake Erie.
Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred.

BONDS. Alabama (Class A).
Alabama (Class B).
Alabama (Class B).
Louisiana Stamped 4's.
North Carolina 4's.
North Carolina 4's.
Tennessee New Settlement 3's.
 Virginia
 Trust Receipts
 Stamped
 6½

 Virginia
 2-3
 1991
 50

 United
 States 4's, registered
 111

 United
 States 4's, coupon
 112½

 1 nited
 States 2's, coupon
 95

 Southern
 Rallway
 8

 Southern
 Rallway
 58

 Southern
 Rallway
 50

 Southern
 Rallway
 50

 Southern
 Rallway
 50

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.
NEW YORK, Maren 22.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows the following changes:
Reserve, decrease. \$3,452,275
Loans, decrease. 4,351,606
Specie, decrease. 4,351,606
Specie, decrease. 3,361,400
Deposits, decrease. 3,49,300
Circulation, increase. 70,830
The banks now hold \$14,146,500 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

The banks now hold \$14,146,500 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

The Financier, reviewing the foregoing statement, says the excess reserve is the lowest for two years. The statement, if it reflected actual and legitimate changes in the condition of the New York banks, might be regarded as unfavorable, but, as the matter stands, it is simply impossible to determine how the various totals were brought to show the heavy decrease noted. The only plain feature of the case is that money is going out of the New York banks, or has been ordered out by checks which have not been put through for collection. In two weeks the New York banks have reported a loss of \$13,372,800 in cash, of which \$11,269,200 was legal tenders and \$2,103,000 specie. The destination of this money is a mystery. It did not go into the treasury, as the records of the fourteen days show. In fact, the treasury's gold holdings have decreased in the last week between \$3,000 and \$4,000, exclusive of an increase of \$2,300,000 in gold certificates. The only explanation is that the cash has been transferred to places where it can be locked up to await the pleasure of the bond syndicate, the members of which have no doubt withdrawn the money as they have received payment for their tonds. The money could not have gone to the interior, as banks have gained from that quarter, although the receipts have been much lighter than usual. Bankers regard this as a cheering sign of better business. The per cent, of loans to depositors is now \$5.92 per cent, as against \$1.83 per cent, one year ago.

LONDON BAR SILVER MARKET. LONDON, March 23.—Bar silver, 27%d. 5 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102 francs and 90 cen-times for the account.

RICHMOND STOCK MARKET.

RICHMOND, VA., March 23, 1895. SALES 400 (Registered) Virginia Centuries at 594, 500 Richmond City 8's at 128 20 shares First National Bank at 170. Government Securities. Bld. Asked. United States 4's..... 112 State Securities. North Carolina 4's...... North Carolina 6's...... Virginia 3's, 1962 Virginia 2-3 p. c. C. B.... 58% City Securities.

Railroad Bonds. Railroad Stocks. Atlanta and Charlotte..... Petersburg R. F. and P. div. ohliga... Richmond and Petersburg... Southern Rallway com.... Southern Rallway prefd...

Bank Stocks.

110% 26% Miscellaneous.

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, VA., March 23, 1895.
Offerings—Wheat, 200 bushels; corn
(white), 434 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.
Sales—Corn (white), 412 bushels.
Quotations: Wheat—Longberry, 61c, to
64c,4 mixed, 60c, to 64c; shortberry, 80c,
to 64c,5 No. 2 red, 64c.
Corn—White, Virginia, 49c; No. 2 white,
49c; No. 2 mixed, 47c, to 474c,
Oats—No. 2 mixed, 47c, to 3444c; No.
3 mixed, 33c, to 3344c; winter, 40c, to 43c,
Rye—57c, to 58c. RICHMOND, VA., March 23, 1895.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 23.—The recovery, which was due in wheat, took place to-day. It occasioned no surprise, considering the persistent short selling of the week, with the continuous decline from 58c, to 54c, for May. It was to be expected that the wheat which fast been put out would, in process of covering, bring about a rally, and the expectations met with no disappointment. No extraordinary or influential trading was noticeable, but the aggregate of scattered orders was of fair proportion. May wheat opened at 54%c, advanced to 55%c, and closed at 55%c, advanced to 55%c, and closed at 55%c. Corn—Shorts covered corn because that class of traders in wheat were similarly bent. The situation presented no particular change, and only a small share of the business came from the outside. May opened from 45%c, to 45%c, advanced to 46%0404%c, closing at 40%0 40%c, tighter than yesterday. No material alteration in cash values was reported.

No material alteration in cash values was reported.

Oata—The half session gave emphasis to an otherwise dull oats market. Prices were dependent on wheat and corn for motive and tone, the close being 14°c, higher than yesterday for May. In the cash department prices were without change.

Provisions—The hog market led the product market upward to-day. The advices from the yard were encouraging, both early and late, and with grain moving higher, provisions could scarcely do otherwise than advance. At the close May pork was 16c, higher than yesterday, May lard 2½45°c, higher and May ribs 10c, higher.

Wheat—Opening, Closing.

Opening. Closing. Cash Quotations: Flour was duil, with the feeling steady, and prices were un-changed; No. 2 spring wheat, 575,000 Mac, No. 2 red, 544c.; No. 2 corn, 455,0054c; No. 2 oats, 255c; mess pork, \$12.1246 12.25; lard, \$6,874,000,00; short rib sides, \$6,000,005; dry salted shoulders, \$5,125,00 5,25; clear sides, \$6,2506,30; whisky, \$1,26.

BALTIMORE BALTIMORE, MD., March 22.-Flour dul and unchanged.

Wheat firmer; spot and March, 60% of cosec; April, 60% 60% (e.; May, 60% of felt; steamer No. 2 red, 50% (65%; southern, by sample, 60% (2c.; do., on grade, 58%)

by sample, 60@62c.; do., on grade, 589 61c.

Corn firm; No. 2 mixed spot and March, 58, 560 50; c.; steamer mixed, 48; 56; 48%; c.; southern white corn, 50c.; do., yellow, 509; c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, western, 379; 375-c.; No. 2 mixed, western, 379; 375-c.; No. 2 mixed, western, 379; 375-c.; No. 2 mixed, western, 379; 570; No. 2 mixed, No. 2

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, MO. March 23.—Flour steady; patent \$2.70@2.85; fancy, \$2.15@ theat higher; March, 53%c.; May, 5%c.; July, 5%c.; Corn higher; March, 53%c.; May, 42% g48c.; July, 43%g43%c.; May, 42% fork.—Standard mess, \$12.39.
Lard—Prime steam, 86.75; choice, \$6.87%.
Eacon—Shoulders, \$4.87%; longs, \$6.12%; clear ribs, \$6.25; short clear, \$6.37%.
High wines unchanged; distillers finished goods, \$1.25.

Bagging unchanged.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., March 23.—Flour more active and firm; winter patent, \$2.8043.10; family, \$2.15\(\pi 2.25\); extra, \$1.95\(\pi 2.15\) Wheat steady; No. 2 red, track, 571/6c. Corn fairly active; No. 2 mixed, track,

46c.
Oats-No. 2 mixed, track, 31½c..
Pork more active and firm; mess, \$12.00.
Lard firm and in better demand; steam leaf, \$7.25; kettle lard, \$7.25.
Dry salted meats firm; shoulders, \$4.75; short ribs, \$6.12½; short clear, \$6.37½; boxed meats ¼c, more.
Bacon steady and improved demand; loose shoulders, \$5.25.
Whisky firm and inactive.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.
UNION STOCK YARDS, U.L., March
23—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; market
steady; common to extra steers, \$4,100
6,50; stockers and feeders, \$2,000
6,50; cows and bulls, \$1,500
4,75; calves, \$2,50
65,25
Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market strong;
heavy, \$4,650
4,50; common to choice
mixed, \$4,450
6,45; common to choice
mixed, \$4,450
6,45; common to choice
mixed, \$4,500
6,450; lambs, \$1,500
6,500; lambs, \$3,750
6,500.

NAVAL STORES.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23.—Rosin firm strained, \$1.15; good strained, \$1.20. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 330/gc. Tar steady at \$1.00. Crude turpenthe quiet; hard, \$1.10; soft, \$1.50; virgin, \$1.70. SAVANNAH, GA., March 23.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 34c.; sales, 50 casks; receipts, 101 casks.
Rosin dull, nothing doing and unchanged.

changed.
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23.—Turpentine firm at 33½c.; receipts, 4 casks.
Rosin—Good strained firm at \$1.15; receipts, 15 barrels. TOBACCO EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, VA., March 23, 1895.
No offerings of tobaccos at auction on
Change to-day or for the week ending Change to-day or for the week ending to-day.

Private sales reported to the secretary of the Richmond Tobacco Trade to-day: Wrappers, 2 hogsheads; fillers, 16; cutters, 2; smokers, 12; leaf (dark), 14. Total, 46 hogsheads.

Private sales reported to the secretary of the Richmond Tobacco Trade for the week ending to-day: Wrappers, 28 hogsheads; fillers, 65; cutters, 37; smokers, 31; leaf (dark), 174; burleys, 4; leaf (red), 4; lugs (dark), 43. Total, 1,012 hogsheads.

31: leaf (dark), 1/4; burleys, 4; leaf (red),
4: lugs (dark), 43. Total, 1,012 hogsheads.

The tobacco inspector reports light
semping to-day, and for the week ending to-day: Inspections—Bright, 52 hogsheads and 1 tierce; dark, 258 hogsheads
and 5 tierces; western, 5 hogsheads. Reinspections—Bright, 102 hogsheads and
1 tierce; dark, 19 hogsheads.
Total sampling for the week ending
to-day, 436 hogsheads and 7 tierces.
Myers, Davenport's, Alisghany, Old
Dominion, Vaughan's, Shockoe and Seabrook's tobacco warehouses report today; Receipts, 17 packages; deliveries,
19 packages.

The same tobacco warehouses, with
Jones', Shelburne's, Crenshaw's, Neal's,
Planters' and Farmers' added, report
for the week ending to-day; Receipts,
386 packages; deliveries, 454 packages,
Excess of the deliveries over the receipts for the week ending to-day, 74
packages.

United States internal revenue col-

ceipts for the week ending to-day, 74 packages.
United States internal revenue collections for the city of Richmond, Va., to-day; Cigars and cigarettes, \$9.81; ping tobaccos, \$1,959.41. Total, \$1,189.22.
United States internal revenue collections for the city of Richmond, Va., for the week ending to-day; Cigars and eigarettes, \$11,055.44; ping tobaccos, \$12,555.50. Total, \$23,680.64.
Saies of dark loose tobaccos on the Richmond breaks for the week ending to-day; Shockoe warehouse sold \$8,531 pounds; highest price, \$7.50. Crenshaw's warehouse sold 65,915 pounds; highest price; \$10,75.
Telegrams received here to-day and

nounce the adjudication at Rome, Italy of the Italian contract for Virginia and western tobaccos. The filling of the Virginia part of the contract was divided equally between Messrs. Abenheim, Reusens and Huffer, and amounts to about five hundred (500) hogsheads to each of the concerns named, or to a total of fifteen hundred (500) hogsheads to be supplied.

A good sale of very fine tobaccos at Shelburne's warehouse to-day, the entire break averaging \$24.42; highest price, \$55.

No visitors registered at the Tobacco Exchange to-day.

JOHNSON,-Died, March 23d, at 3 P. d, at the residence of her brother, Rev. W. Johnson, 274, west Jackson street, 198 HELEN D. JOHNSON; aged twentytwo years.

Funeral will take place from St. Philip's P. E. church MONDAY, March 25th. at 1 P. M. Friends and acquaintances are irvited to attend.

Interment at Petersburs, Va.

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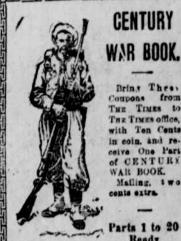
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53. Lorna Doone.
54. Second volume.
55. Light of Asia.
56. Light of Asia.
56. Light essays of Elia.
57. Vanity Fair.
58. Second series.
59. Childe Haroli's Pilgrimage.
59. Childe Haroli's Pilgrimage.
50. The Wide, Wide World.
50. John Halliax.
50. John Halliax (second series).
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